

Partnership  
for the firm of  
Veitch,  
December, 1801.  
The firm will be  
at their counting  
house.

HOPKINS,  
VEITCH,  
on liberal  
terms, viz.  
Land in Lou-  
is well timbered,  
hundred acres—the  
church, containing  
the land there is an ex-  
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acres: formerly  
called Ferti-  
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county, state of  
the Monongahela  
a mile below  
Pittsburgh.  
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sugar trees, and  
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containing  
green River, in  
part of the  
belonging to G.

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on the Man-  
sper's Ferry to  
Adam Haun.  
said town,  
adjoining the  
three story  
with brick tables  
each, situate on  
City of Walla-  
by John Coyne

House in  
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pation with part

House in  
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Turner.

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Pilot, which  
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LETORS.  
d  
TO LET,  
A convenient two story frame house and  
bore, on King street, next door to Mr.  
Koopers's tavern. Possession may be had  
the 1st of July next, apply to  
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

June 29.  
d  
May 4.

# Alexandria

## AND COMMERCIAL



# Advertiser

## INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. II.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1802.

[No. 493]

### Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue  
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

Whiskey in barrels,

Gin in casks and barrels,

Port wine in casks,

Molasses in hds.

Sugar in hds and lbs.

White and brown soap in boxes,

Chocolate in boxes,

Coffee in tierces and bags,

Raisins in kegs and boxes.

Queens Ware in crates, handsomely

afforted,

ALSO,

### A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerseys,

Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,

Irish Linens, and Osnaburgs,

Sail dock of different qualities,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Cambric and Cotton shawls,

India Muslin and Table Cloths,

Coloured threads and sowing silks,

Ribbons, Hats, and

A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Vendue-Master.

### Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction  
Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in

hogheads,

Holland Gin in pipes and lbs.

New-England Rum in lbs.

Port Wine in quarter casks,

Lisbon Wine in pipes,

Molasses in hds.

Sugar in lbs.

Soap

Candles and } in boxes,

Chocolate

Pepper in bags,

Catior Oil in bottles,

Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

### DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Sprrg'd, lappet, jacquet and book mus-

lins and muslin shawls,

White and coloured Marseilles and mus-

linets,

Linen and cotton checks,

Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk

handkerchiefs,

Large and small fans,

Irish and German linens,

Mens and Womens' faddles,

A quantity of mens' and womens' flocs.

THOMAS MOORE,

Auctioneer.

July 14.

### NOTICE,

Whereas Certificates for Forty

SHARES MARINE STOCK, as at foot

described, have been either lost, mislaid

or stolen.

NOTICE is hereby given that all trans-

fer of said stock is stopped with the Marine

Insurance Company, and application is

made for a renewal of said Certificates, of

which all persons will be pleased to take

notice.

WILLIAM HODGSON, Attorney for

ARTHUR JONES.

Numbers and description of the Certificates.

4283 at 4302 inclusive issued in the name of

4233 at 4262 ditto. Joseph Cary.

4273 at 4282 ditto, issued in the name of Jo-

seph Baynes Noble, and by those gentlemen re-

spective transferred to Mr. Arthur Jones, in

whose name they at present stand.

June 29.

d

TO LET,

A convenient two story frame house and

bore, on King street, next door to Mr.

Koopers's tavern. Possession may be had

the 1st of July next, apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

June 29.

d

May 4.

In obedience to a Decree of  
the Court of Alexandria County, of  
Saturday the 17th day of July next, in  
fair, if not the next fair day, will be  
offered for sale on the premises, upon a  
credit that will be then made known,  
for notes with approved indorsers, ne-  
gotiable at the Bank of Alexandria,

### A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the  
east side of Alfred street and south side of  
Cameron street, in the town of Alexan-  
dria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet  
7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet  
5 inches. There are a convenient two  
story frame dwelling house, with a kitch-  
en and other out houses upon the lot,  
which now rent for £. 50 per annum.  
The lot is subject to an annual rent of  
£. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid  
off into smaller divisions, and sold either  
in these divisions, or altogether, as will  
be most agreeable to those inclined to pur-  
chase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt  
due from Thomas Richards to Thompson  
and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH, }  
JOHN JANNEY, } Com'ts.  
JOHN DUNLAP, }  
June 17. ddf

### FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the  
Red House, in Prince William county,  
by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND, lying in the counties of Prince William  
and Loudoun, near the said Red House.

Terms of payment as follow. One fourth  
part of the purchase money to be paid on  
the first day of January, 1803, and the  
other three fourth parts thereof to be paid  
at three subsequent annual payments.

Bonds, with approved security, to be  
given by the purchasers at the time of sale,  
and interest thereon to be paid at the rate  
of six per cent, from the first day January,

1803. If the first payment of the pur-  
chase money be not punctually made, the  
land to be again exposed to sale, by the  
subscribers for ready money; if the land  
should not then sell for the full amount of  
the said purchase money, the purchaser or  
purchasers to be accountable upon their  
bonds for the deficiency. If the first pay-  
ment be punctually made, title will be given

to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must  
be executed by them for securing the future  
payments, which deeds of trust will be  
acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale

for ready money, by the trustees, for the  
full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue  
of the deeds of trust, if any one of the future  
annual payments be not punctually made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit  
purchasers, who will have the right of  
sealing them after the 20th day of Au-  
gust next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,  
THOMAS NELSON, jun.  
Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nel-  
son, deceased.

June 14. ddf

### NOTICE.

You that have accustomed  
yourselves for some time past, to getting  
over my fences and treading down my  
wheat and other grain, and more especial-  
ly to such as are in the habit of getting  
into my garden, and orchard on Hunting  
Creek, and stealing therefrom my fruit  
and vegetables; I warn you, that you  
will be brought to disgrace and punish-  
ment before a court of justice, if you do  
not desist.

R. T. HOOE.

July 2. d

Just received from Norfolk,

and for sale by the subscriber,  
Fresh Lemons by the box or  
retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and  
oranges; muskadel raisins; double and  
single Glo'ster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c.  
with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 4. d

### For Freight or Charter,

THE BRITISH BRIG  
HANNAH, now ready to take in a  
cargo.—She carries about 1300 barrels.

Apply to R. T. HOOE & Co.

Who have received by the above brig from  
London, a great variety of  
HARDWARE,

afforted in cases and casks,  
Gilt and plated Furniture in do.  
Looking Glasses of different sizes,

White Lead and Paints of different colors,  
ground in oil,  
And a quantity of best LONDON FOR-

TER and BROWN STOUT.

July 10. d

### NOTICE.

THE SHIP

WILLIAM & JOHN;

THOMAS WOODHOUSE  
master; about two years  
old, built in this place by  
Mr. John Hunter, a fine  
strong well built, fast fail-

ing vessel.—(no accident  
happening) is intended to be in London to  
bring out the Spring Goods; will sail as  
soon from London as any vessel from that  
port for the United States, and intended  
a constant trader.

JAMES WILSON.  
JOHN WILSON.

N. B. Any Tobacco consigned to  
Messrs. James and John Wilson, London,  
the usual advance will be made, upon ap-  
plication to

JAMES WILSON.

July 3. d

### FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE BRITISH BRIG  
THOMAS, Captain Drewry, expected to  
fail in 10 or 12 days. A few Hds. of  
Tobacco would be received on freight, and  
the usual advance made upon it, if addressed  
to Thomas Middleton and Co.—im-  
mediate application must be made to

ROBERT T. HOOE & Co.

Who have for sale excellent CLARET  
in boxes of 1 and 2 dozen each; a few  
Parmazan CHEESES of a superior qual-<

A numerous and respectable party of federal republicans celebrated the 4th of July, at Charleston, Cecil county, Maryland, on Monday, the 5th instant, where harmony and social intercourse prevailed. The company appointed P. Thomas, esquire, president, and John Miller, esquire, vice-president. The president then made the following address to the company:

FELLOW CITIZENS,

We have been told, and all of us believe, that there are times for all things, and happy should I be could I consider this epoch as a time for the American people to rejoice—to assemble as formerly in the confident strength of their union, and the glory of their power. But departed is the time, and doubtful its return, when the war-worn soldier shall meet the companion of his labors, and sharer in his fame, without distrust. Such are the unfortunate events of the present period, that although equal virtue and equal attachment to our country and constitution exist in different minds, yet the machinations of designing men so worked upon the understanding of many persons, possessed of the best intentions, as to induce them to discard men whose political career commenced with the revolution, and whose virtues will be the theme of future ages. Every person present can call to his recollection, some evidence of this fact, and the annals of this time will furnish the historians with ample materials to transmit to posterity the malice with which an infuriated executive has pursued and driven from office, men who had made the public good their end.—Neither obscurity of birth, nor want of influential connections, stood in the way to preferment, under the late order of things—Merit and abilities came up for a memorial, and integrity found their due reward.—How sad the reverse!—On this auspicious day dedicated to the cause of America, that instead of listening to details filled with the applauds due our national greatness, we have to reflect that the voice of the people has placed on the pinnacle of our government, a man who spurns at the services rendered in the revolution, and by whom virtue is left to reward its votaries. Perhaps the 4th of July is marked in another calamity, the people who boldly dared in the sacred cause of liberty and man, may be consigned to receive a foreign yoke, and a foreign power! That your souls disdain the thought and that your arms would repel the attempt, I have no question—but vigilance and prudence are as necessary in the camp as bravery in the field. Let us devote something to those principles, and every one of us exhort his neighbor to judge for himself; to look into the book of our public transactions, and to reflect whether such men, and such measures as are there exhibited give a confident hope that our political barque will escape all the dangers that threaten without, and menace us within.

Let us consider whether measures calculated to divide, are not intended to destroy. Let us look back in our own time, and we shall find those heroes who obtained for us our glorious independence, forming a constitution and administering a government to the happiness of all America, we shall also find "when in the full tide of successful experiment, a miscreant band opposing the laws, and bidding defiance to its officers, and influenced by a Genevan adventurer, who now fills the first department in our treasury, and to whose fidelity the tax on our industry is all confided. By what magic influence is the spirit of Americans so deceived! Who of all the American people that witnessed the revolutionary struggle, could have supposed that the influence of a Washington, who at the head of an unpaid, unclothed, and almost unfed yeomanry foiled the forces of the most warlike nations of Europe, and by his magnanimity and virtue so greatly contributed to the establishment of a constitution and government, founded on the purest principles of republicanism; and when in the practice of every virtue, and in the administration of that government, should have his influence destroyed by the intrigues of a man who, in the hour of danger, deserted his post, and in the time of prosperity and safety, was ever anxious to destroy that excellence which he could not imitate. That miscreants should seek for favor under the sheltering wing of discontent, is not to be wondered at; but that the good sense of our country should give way to the falacious and insidious councils, of such as are without character or attachment, is truly marvellous.—Painful is the reflection, that on this day,

when past services and generous reward was the theme of panegyric, that we have to recount the sad reverse. No longer does the ministerial favor rest on those who in defiance of rapids, mountains and climate, bared their fearless way, to win their country's cause, or loose themselves on British ramparts or Canadian snows. The blood stained march to Trenton, and the hard fought battles of the war, are no more remembered, and the hoary veteran is driven from office, to procure subsistence by the labor of those limbs which have been scattered in the service of his country. The fact, and the reason for it, is equally notorious; but, however this consolation awaits, that in America it is no shame to have been the friend of Washington. The removal from office will be amongst the brightest records of their fame, and hence the world does know "that vice prevails, and impious men bear sway." Such men as are ready to sacrifice at the shrine of popularity their country's safety and happiness; who at a day when doubt and anxiety filled every reflecting mind as to the termination of a war which was unexampled in modern times, for the devastation and barbarity which marked its progress in the old world, and from the evils of which we were (in a great measure) preserved by the wise and firm measures of an administration, unequalled for its virtues; I say at that eventful period, have we not seen those theoretical and delusional philosophers endeavoring to lay the foundation on which all our hopes had rested, and to make way to a repeal of the tax on whiskey; they have prostrated every means of present defence against a savage people, whose myrmidons, we are told, soon will land on the shores of our western world. From every thing on which we can ground an opinion, a system has been regularly used to surrender our sovereignty to a nation who have submitted their happiness to a despot. To prove this to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, it would be only necessary to advert to the conduct of many of the characters now in power, & we shall find amongst them those who by falsehoods and hypocrisy have caused rebellion to rear its dreadful front amongst our citizens, and obliged our government to put on the countenance of severity, and exhibit the energy of those principles at which it is the folly and wickedness of the present rulers to level a deadly blow.—Few persons are strangers to the manner in which that business commenced, and we have all felt the burthen of that tax which was necessarily raised to defray the expence of organizing and marching the militia to crush an insurrection, promoted by men whose now govern our country, and who in the dangerous hour, when civil discord threatened to shake our constitution to its centre, wished for the arrival of a Gallic army to decide our fate, and fix us under the jurisdiction of a faction here, who have acknowledged as their chief alien and an in conjunction with his associate, has ever been endeavoring to stop the wheels of our government, when they progressed with truth and honor.

They have now the reins, and the secretary of the whiskey insurrection (a factious foreigner, who opposed the adoption of our constitution) is intrusted with the principal direction of the vehicle, and if the confidence of America is continued we must surely run to ruin. Those persons, who, we once fondly believed, would have stood as a rampart around the tree of our hope, are chiefly removed, and the axe of destruction is reared, and ready to be laid at the root. The voice of the people alone can stay destruction. Deception marches in the presidential van, and deflation must bring up the rear. Anarchy with her twin daughters, venality and vice stand ready to tumble our boasted constitution from its once envied height, to the lowest abyss of wretchedness. No more proud in republican rulers do we stand, like the firm and towering oak of the forest, who regardless hears the roaring of the storm, whilst the yielding willow bends and the brittle pine is snapt from its bale. An enemy threatening our borders, and alarming commotions disturbing our domestic tranquility, ought to have roused the vigilance of our government, and caused it to adopt such measures as would have ensured to us safety and protection. But in order to deceive and destroy, you are told that the public debt is to be immediately paid, although the internal taxes are repealed. Certainly such duplicity alone is sufficient to give the stamp of infamy to a set of men who are arrogantly and exclusively filling themselves republi-

can. From true republican characters the world has witnessed an administration incapable of fraud or deceit; to whom political persecution was unknown, and whose just and mild administration passed over without one scar from the sword of discord or one tint of blood appearing on the gor- dian band that unites our constitution and government. Neither, my fellow-citizens, did any approved officer of that government, for the space of twelve years, embezzle one cent of the public money; all their transactions have been looked at by the jaundiced eye of malice, and nothing but a conduct that does them the highest honor is discovered, and the voice of truth is now calling to their enemies to cease biting, for they gnaw against a file. Our redoubtless financiers, as I mentioned before, tell us that they have paid the public debt; but how? By borrowing of one foreigner, and becoming indebted to him for the amount we owe to another, and then claim our high approbation of their conduct, whilst under every pretence our funds are lavished unnecessarily away. The repairs to French ships of war have cost us not a little, and if a mode lately made public is continued we have great reason to believe that much of our wealth will be lavished on the bleated caitiffs of presidential favor. In case of war or embarrassment, the impost on the necessities of life must be augmented. An extension of impost on salt, bohea tea, coffee, brown-sugar, molasses, &c. must supply the loss of the tax on carriages, refined sugars, stamp paper, whiskey, &c. In case of war money must be raised, or a degraded state of vassalage submitted to. You are therefore either to become an easy prey, or support a war by a tax on the necessities of life, whilst many of the luxuries have ceased to yield that support which the wisdom of the late administration had drawn from them. The advantages of our trade are solely relied on for the support of government, a substantial evidence of the propriety of the measures adopted by the late system of politics for its preservation, and our gratitude is called forth to those gallant men who displayed such prowess with our infant navy. Soon was our coast freed from the depredations of those wretches who had plundered our unarmed ships, and taken our citizens into ignominious and barbarous captivity. No longer did they dare to avail themselves of the permission given them, by a minister of our land, who, in defiance of the rights of his country, offered to the French nation a sacrifice of all our merchantmen.—Such baseness was prevented as soon as it was known to our beloved and lamented Washington, and the degraded minister was obliged disgracefully to return to his injured country, where, after avowing the fact, his abettors procured for him the highest honor that his native state could bestow. Contrast, my fellow-countrymen, the different conduct of the different men: On the one side you see a Munroe, the representative of his country, offering up to the French, what are now esteemed the sinews of your wealth, and after returning with this load of infamy to his government, you see him by the democratic band rewarded with the government of a powerful state, and all the party striving to do him homage. On the other hand, you see the gallant Truxton and his brave associates, who gloriously defended the commerce of their country, and the honor of our flag, reviled, contemned and insulted, by a set of tyke-men who, fix the implements of the press, according to the ministerial nod. But this conduct cannot long prevail. The injuries done to the meritorious citizens of our country, will call for vengeance on their enemies, and the brave Rodgers must obtain retribution for the cruelty he experienced in a dismal dungeon, where the mandates of a French minister confined him for no other reason than having nobly faced the foes of Columbia, and to add every indignity, when they thought proper for him to be discharged, ordered him to depart from their shores, and tell his country the treatment he had met with. I cannot conclude my address to you without again entreating your vigilant attention to the present state of our affairs. Be assured that it is necessary to be ready to render every service you are able to perform to your country, and I trust that a proper exercise of these powers, which God and the constitution has extended to the American people, will yet save us from the premeditated evils of our worst enemies, and those nations who anxiously wish our downfall will vainly look for an accomplishment of their purposes. "The

day star" of federalism shall again illuminate our western hemisphere, and the guardian angel of liberty shall rise with the seraphim of religion, and direct us to the consummation of all that man can wish for.

FROM THE NEWARK GAZETTE.

"From whence shall a man satisfy these men with bread, here in the wilderness?"

An enquiry similar to the one of my text must naturally have been suggested to the mind upon viewing the multitude of Mr. Jefferson's disciples and followers, who, with appetites keenly set by long fasting, surrounded him, upon his accession to the Presidency. At this time but few offices were vacant, and "what were these among so many?" Whilst the Constitution appeared to limit the power of the President to appointments to mere casual vacancies, "from whence" therefore was it to be expected "he should be able to satisfy these men with bread?" Our government, with respect to its officers in comparison with other governments and the multitude who are solicitous for them, may indeed be considered as a wilderness presenting to their longing desires but a scanty morsel. It recognizes fewer offices, perhaps than any other government in the world; whilst the number of candidates for them bear a triple proportion—and the reason of it results not only from the spirit of our government, but particularly from those notions of equality which have been infused into the minds of its citizens. In the first place, all men are equally eligible to office; and in the next, all consider themselves equally qualified.—Because they have been taught that "all men are equal," they cannot conceive the reason, if this be granted, why one man can be better qualified than another, unless by the possession of Jacobin principles, which this day appears to be the only preponderating recommendation. It indeed seems to be considered by some as countenancing aristocracy to admit that men are better entitled to office and place because of their education or talents. For this would be acknowledging one set of men *superior* to another, which is contrary to one great principle of modern republicanism.

Under these considerations, that formerly should lay claim to office, and aspire to its possession, is not surprising; but the important enquiry suggested in my text demands attention—"From whence shall these men be satisfied with bread?" To satisfy them would require a miracle; for if a man already possessed of six offices should undertake a seventh, solicit an eighth, and desire a ninth, when will he be satisfied? If the extraordinary power which the President exercised to increase the means of refreshment for them, instead of furnishing an abundance and to spare, it is observed that not one fragment can be gathered, but that they still continue to surround him, crying, Give, Give, "From whence shall these men be satisfied?" If for this purpose a sufficiency be not found in the offices of our present government, recourse may be expected to be had either to arbitrary power or to revolution; the former, which we may consider as a prelude, we have recently witnessed in the late removals from office, and the latter may be expected to steal upon us under the specious pretences of economy, reducing the sources of public revenue until the government shall become enfeebled by poverty, and deprived of the means of punctuality; shall grow discredited abroad and contemptible at home; its citizens sicken with its languor and infidelity, and become the willing instruments in its final destruction; when from its ruins shall be built up a number of independent governments, opening new and increased sources of ambitious gratifications.

That the idea that has just been suggested is not the mere effect of a wild imagination, will be evinced by a retrospect of the conduct of those who compose the present administration, and its chief partizans.—In the review it will be observed that the principal characters amongst them were the warmest opponents to the adoption of the present constitution; but finding that the constitution met the approbation of a large majority of the people, they dare not longer openly decry it, least it should defeat their great design. They then hypocritically profess to support and admire it, and at the same time march themselves in opposition to the measures of government, creating every obstruction to the progress of the administration. Unable to succeed in these attempts, some of them

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are the first to sow the seeds of jealousy toward those in office, and raise dissensions amongst the citizens—to excite open opposition to the laws and insurrection in the country. From whence proceeded all this, but from a rooted hatred of that constitution and government which set some bounds to their inordinate ambition? When having by loud pretensions to patriotism and seeming regard to the public good, procured a *pass* by the public Centinel and professed themselves of the citadel of popular confidence, not daring to assume power equal to their ambition, left they should suddenly awaken the fears of those who support them, nor yet abruptly demolish the constitution which they sincerely hate, by a deep laid scheme of apparent economy, calculated to strengthen popular confidence and increase a fatal security, they doubtless design to effect what every other artifice has hitherto failed to accomplish. Revolution is manifestly their object, and it is only from revolution that they can be satisfied. From which dreadful evil may the Guardian Genius of Columbia protect us Americans.

#### THE POLITICAL PREACHER.

NEW-YORK, July 9.

IMPORANT.  
We learn from Capt. Jackson, who arrived here yesterday in 12 days from St. Mary's, that just before he sailed, he was informed by a Spanish gentleman of respectability, direct from West Florida, that the French had lately landed at that place with 35000 troops. This news was generally believed at St. Mary's and filled them with apprehensions of trouble from the French.

Capt. Jackson also informs us, that one of Bowles' privateers had lately taken a Spanish brig bound from Havana for St. Augustine, valued at 40,000 pounds sterling—the same privateer had also captured a Spanish schooner loaded with flour, both of which were sent into a port the west side of Cuba, the name of which Capt. Jackson does not recollect.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the brig Enterprise, from Antigua, informs, that the tranquility of Guadalupe is so far restored, that the inhabitants, who had left that Island in consequence of the troubles, were generally returning. He also informs, that most of the blacks had been subdued; that only a few scattering ones still held out—and that many of them had been hung by the dozens, and as many shot.

Our informant adds, that he only heard of one white man having been put to death for aiding the blacks—a French planter—who requested to be shot, as he did not fear death, provided he might be suffered to lose his life at the muzzle of a gun. This, however, was denied him—and he was ignominiously hung upon the common gallows.

From the same gentleman we have a confirmation of the news which we published yesterday from our Bermudian correspondent, relative to Martinique. He adds, that there is no doubt but there will be a general massacre of the whites at that place, as soon as the French get possession of the island; and which is very much dreaded by the inhabitants.

Flour at Antigua, which had lately been as high as 20 dollars a barrel, was, when the Enterprise sailed, selling from 9 and 50 cents to 10 dollars. Beef and Pork was low; but the markets were extremely fluctuating.

BALTIMORE, July 11.

Arrived, ship John and Jane, capt. Long, 75 days from Malaga. April 6 left at Barcelona, brig Molly, Morse, of Philadelphia, to sail for some other port in Europe in 10 days. Left there, brig Ranger, Taylor, of and for Boston in 3 days; also, U. S. frigates Philadelphia and Essex. June 30 lat. 33, 14 long. 69 30, spoke schr. Greyhound, 4 days from Baltimore, for Barbadoes. In lat. 36, 55, spoke ship Active, 110 days from Canton, bound for Philadelphia.

FROM GUADALOUPE.

We have accounts to the 17th ult. by Capt. Edes, arrived at Newburyport. The fever, which had made full ravages in this island, continues to rage, with unabated fury, carrying off great numbers daily.

An absolute prohibition has been officially announced to bring away any kind of island produce, except molasses, by Americans. Capt. Edes, saw a Trinidad paper of June 11, which stated, that they were happy to learn that the French had conquered the rebels in St. Domingo, with the loss of about 1600 men, the flower of the Egyptian army.

By the best information Capt. Edes could obtain, the number of plantations burnt was from

350 to 400, but the property destroyed was immense, the most valuable part of which consisted of the sugar manufactory.

#### ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14.

#### COMMUNICATION.

MR. SNOWDEN.

From Callendar's observations published in your paper of yesterday, it would appear that he had received a letter from Mr. Jefferson, inclosing a pecuniary compensation, and thanking him for the publication of the "Prospect before us." If Callendar is still in possession of that letter, and will give it publicity, together with some respectable affidavits of its authenticity, he will render perhaps a more essential service to the community than he has hitherto done: 'Tis that is done he is so miserably depressed in the opinion of all good men, by the publication of the work in question, as well by other of his writings, that he cannot expect to obtain belief.

D.

Arrived, the schooner Sparrow, F. Lockett, master, from Havre de Grace. Left there on the 20th May, ship Hananah, Hopkins, of and from New-York, bound to Cape de Verd Islands, to sail 2d May; ship Eagle, Wood, of Rhode Island, from Norfolk, bound to ditto; in 8 days; ship Nancy, Moore, of New-York, from Norfolk, bound to N. York, in 7 days; ship Logan, Macey, of New-York, when and where to sail, unknown; ship Hercules, Pierce, of Frederickburg, from Liverpool, bound to Liverpool, in 3 days; ship Martha, Martin, of Baltimore, under attachment, expecting to sail for Liverpool in 3 days.

Sailed in company with the Sparrow, ship Mars, M'Keown, bound to Philadelphia; two French sloops of war, and 4 transports, bound to St. Domingo.

June 6, in lat. 41, 2, long. 42, 11, sailed the ship Venus, Dashields from Baltimore, bound to Liverpool out 15 days, 20th, lat. 38, 4, long. 67, 18, spoke brig Betsey, Bunker, from New-York, bound to Port au Prince, out 10 days.

The brig Rachael of Alexandria 19 days from Jamaica for Philadelphia, was spoken the 2d of July, in lat. 37, 33, long. 74.

#### FROM THE CITIZEN.

Mr. Duane, in his last Aurora, is pleased to observe that "the faction (meaning the federal faction) does not possess a single character worthy of biographical record, or whose private or public worth has entitled them to a place, except in that stupid and vapid production, the notorious and suppressed history of John Adam's Administration."

This observation I certainly would have passed over in silence, like other newspaper squibs, had not Mr. Duane, in a conversation when in this city at the book fair, unfolded to me the cause of his displeasure.

Mr. Duane and I before that period had never seen each other, but we had corresponded on the subject of Adams's Administration, and he had communicated to me many of the most material facts in a series of letters. These letters I put into the hands of Mr. Burr, when the project of a new edition was depending, on the faith of having them returned; but Mr. Burr, either through mistake or design, carried them off to Washington, the knowledge of which gave him no small uneasiness.

When Mr. Duane arrived at N. York, I waited upon him for the express purpose of apologizing for the circumstance of shewing his letters to Mr. Burr, but no apology could be received, as in his opinion shewing confidential letters, though on a political subject, to such a person as Mr. Burr, was an unpardonable act.

His next object of censure was the character I had given of Mr. Hamilton, which character he regarded as only intended to compliment a person, with whom most of the evils of the late administration had originated, and whose literary talents were not (in Mr. Duane's opinion) superior to those of any newspaper scribbler. A dispute having arisen on this subject, we parted, not on the most friendly terms.

These circumstances I have thought proper to give to the public at present through the medium of your paper, but shall enter into a further detail of them in a pamphlet respecting the transaction of the suppression, now preparing for the press.

JOHN WOOD.

July 6, 1802.

PORCHKEEPSIE, July 6.

On Thursday night last, the *Aurora Borealis* made their appearance in as brilliant and splendid manner as we ever recollect to have seen. A luminous arch or semicircle, extended from the N. West to the N. East, the diameter of which might be about 20 degrees above the horizon. From all parts of this arch, (which to appearance was about one yard in width) long pyramidal columns of apparent flame shot forth, some of which reached to the zenith, alternately rising, brightening, and fading away. The space beneath the arch, quite to its base, was filled with a black substance, resembling smoke, interspersed with spots of inconceivable brightness. The light which they reflected, was equal to the morning twilight, a short time before sun-rising. The wind breezed gently from the south. Fahrenheit's thermometer had not for several days, much varied from the degree of summer heat; the next day it arose several degrees higher. During the appearance of the light, there was, distinctly to be heard, a low murmur found, in the region of the north, like the roar of distant winds. This circumstance we have remarked on several similar occasions.

These phenomena have appeared at different periods, since about the year 1720; previous to that time we have no account of them, either in Europe or America. They are common in Canada, Iceland, Greenland, and other northern countries. They were very frequent in the time of the late American war, since which they have rarely visited us. The causes of their appearance have not yet been accounted for on philosophic principles.

#### Poughkeepsie Barometer.

AURORA BOREALIS, AT BOSTON.

On Thursday evening last, this phenomenon was accompanied by the very extraordinary appearance of a remarkably luminous belt of light, extending from the eastern to the western edge of the horizon, directly thro' the zenith, which lasted about an hour. It appeared about five degrees in breadth, and formed a complete bow, dividing the heavens into two hemispheres. At the same time, a number of coruscations were seen exhibiting the appearance of light flying clouds, slowly undulating towards the centre. And during the whole night the northern part of the horizon was more enlightened than has been observed for many years.

(Boston Gazette.)

From the Evening Post.  
To Messrs. George Thatcher and Dwight Foster of Massachusetts.

Gentlemen.

The brief sketches given of your characters in the history of President Adam's administration were drawn from Callendar's Prospect, and his other works. I had however discovered previous to my negotiations with Mr. Burr, from a most respectable channel, that Mr. Callendar had misrepresented your actions in an eminent degree, I had determined upon reprinting those sheets which contain the characters of the members of congress, and of correcting several other like errors in an appendix—The publication of the history without my knowledge and consent, after being suppressed, prevented these corrections taking place; I therefore consider it as an incumbent duty to make this public apology through the medium of the newspapers, unsolicited either by you or your friends, which I flatter myself will be deemed sufficient until the appearance of a pamphlet now preparing, correcting erroneous impressions, giving a statement of the various sources from which I obtained my information, and the circumstances attending the suppression.

I remain, gentlemen,  
with the greatest respect,  
Your obedient Servant,

JOHN WOOD.

#### PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris April 24.

"There are no less than four plans, all of the highest importance, at present under the consideration of the Conservative Senate, and addressed to it with a particular recommendation from the government. Each of these will require what, by a term borrowed from the Roman law of language, is termed a *Senatus Consultum*.—The first of these plans relates to the suppression of the list of Emigrants, and the substitution of a new and contracted list in its stead. The second has for its object to regulate the succession to the Consulate, the presumptive heir to which is to be de-

signed in future, and publicly known. The third relates to the revision (*refonte*) of the constitution, which is to remain on the same basis, but with some modifications, in themselves of considerable moment. It is said, for example, that the Legislative Body is not to be renewed by *one fifth* every year; it is only to undergo an operation, as it is styled, in the month of Vendemaire, after which the members are to sit during the term for which they are chosen.

In other words, sixty members, not pleasing to Government, are to be removed, and replaced by others of a more complaisant class after which it is presumed, the business of the state may proceed with sufficient tranquility, and without these frequent interruptions. The object of the fourth *Senatus Consultum* I have not been able exactly to ascertain.

"The above are facts which I was unwilling to mix with any speculation.—I shall only say, therefore, that the general belief here is, that Bonaparte wishes to fix the Consulate in his family, by naming his brother Joseph; and to employ his influence in procuring his election, to the exclusion of Moreau, the successor to the Consulate long since designated by the public voice. It is even said, that it was for the completion of this purpose that Joseph Bonaparte was withheld from accepting the Embassy to England, which it is now supposed will devolve to Berthier! With respect to the *refonte* of the Constitution, I transmitted you at least a month since detailed account of the changes which are proposed. The principal are, the appointment of Bonaparte as President for life, of the two Consuls as Chairmen of the Senate and Legislative body, and of Lucien Bonaparte to the Tribune, and all equally for life. The other changes of moment have been in a great degree executed by the carrying the *Concordat* into effect.

"By the way; The Clergy here are not at all pleased with the clause adroitly slipped by the first Consul into the treaty with the Pope, and by which all the pious bequests in favor of the church and clergy are to be vested in the State annuities. The oath which they have taken "to disclose all plots, &c." renders them the mere agents of Government, and by this clause the fortunes of the clergy will always be at the mercy of Government. This will be a lever sufficiently powerful at all times to counterbalance the Clerical influence. All manufactures here are at a stand, and have not as yet experienced the smallest effect from the peace.

AT A meeting of the subscribers to the Brumalau Parties is requested at Gashy's tavern this evening at half past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing managers.

#### FOR SALE.

A STOUT, healthy Negro Woman, well calculated for a House servant or to work on a farm.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 14.

JUST RECEIVED  
From Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for sale at the subscriber's store, in Prince Street, the following articles:

Holland gin, French brandy, Jamaica spirits, cherry bounce one year old, and an assortment of liquors, Best fresh teas, coffee, Loaf and brown sugar, First quality Spanish segars, Best English cheese, Excellent soft shelled almonds, Box and jar raisins fresh and nice, Excellent prunes, Anchovies of the last importation, Olives of ditto, Best tallad oil, Mustard, pepper, and brandy fruits, Best fresh lime juice by the bottle, Market, cane and work baskets, Philadelphia cedar ware, Glass ware of different kinds, Cavendish tobacco.

Together with a general assortment of Crockery Ware, and a number of other articles.

ABEL WILLIS.

July 14.

R. & J. GRAY  
Have received a quantity of good WRAPPING PAPER, which they offer for sale at one dollar per ream.

July 14.

203.

## SPRING GOODS.

### WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seaman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19.

FOR SALE, About 1100 bushels Liverpool fine Salt, 300 do. Lisbon.

W. M. HODGSON.

May 19.

Just received from the Havana, 30 boxes, first quality

### SEGARS,

A quantity of fresh PINE APPLES, Tamarinds and soft shell'd Almonds.

THOS. SIMMS.

June 10.

John Gardner Ladd  
Has lately received for sale at his Ware-

house, Prince street Wharf,

Russia Sheetings, } per bale or  
Russia and Ravens Duck } piece,  
And India Cotton } German Linens and one trunk sewing  
Silks and Ribbons,

A few pair handsome Looking Glasses in gilt and mahogany frames,

Two bales of Paper Hangings,

A great variety of mens, womens and  
childrens' shoes, coarse and fine,

Hyson,

Young Hyson and } TEAS,

Souchong

Tea table sets of China in boxes,  
Cotton, wool and playing Cards,

Holland and country Gin of the best

quality in pipes,  
W. India, and N. } in hds and bls.

England Rum, Molasses & Sugars

Coffee in bags,

Spinning Cotton,

Butter in firkins,

Beef and Pork in bls. and half bls.

Spermaceti and tallow Candles,

White and brown Soap,

Chocolate of the best and common sort,

Cheese of an extraordinary fine quality,

Shad, Herrings and dried Cod Fish,

A quantity of red Soal Leather,

Fresh Raisins and Figs in casks,

Lemons in boxes,

Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Almonds,

and a small quantity of fresh Hops, &c.

Also,

About 30 tons of Lignumvita.

May 13.

FOR SALE,

21 Tierces Bottled Porter—London Brown Stout,

10 Quarter casks Port Wine, and a quantity of Liverpool and Lisbon Salt; low for cash or approved paper.

W. M. HODGSON.

July 2.

Five tons Swedish Bar Iron, neatly drawn in small flat and square bars, and James River Coal, for sale by

Wm. Hartshorne.

5th Mo. 28.

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,

70 tons Plaster,

10 hds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,

5 ditto Molasses,

5 ditto Sugars,

150 bbls. first quality Herrings,

20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

June 25.

FOR SALE,

Two large superb LOOKING GLASSES, just imported from LONDON,

One plate measuring 103 by 40 inches.

The other 84 by 40 do.

with suitable ornaments. Apply to

William Hodgson.

May 31.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sail, at this office—The several

ACTS OF CONGRESS,

CONCERNING THE

District of Columbia;

Passed at the second session of the sixth, and the first session of the seventh Congress of the United States—price 125 cents.

May 25.

### R. & J. GRAY

Have for Sale, wholesale and retail, at their Book and Stationary Store, in King street, between Royal and Fairfax streets, the following articles, on which a liberal deduction will be made to those who purchase to sell again:

Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by Mrs. Benet; Devilcourt, by do. Girl of the Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parsons; St. Leon, or Tale of the XVth Century, a novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin; Children of the Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina Maria Roche, Vicar of Lansdown, a vols. in one; by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do. Nocturnal Visit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit of the Castle, by William C. Proby; Vagabond, by George Walker; Mordaunt, by Dr. Moore; The Armenian, or Ghost of Scer, a history founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of Schiller; Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by Mrs. Rowton, 2 vols. in one; Adventures of Gaudenzia di Lucca, the Abbess, a romance by W. H. Ireland, the avowed author of the Shakespeare papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. the Fool of Quantz, or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3 vols. by Mr. Brooke; Royal Captives, a Fragment of Secret History, by Ann Yearley; a Tale of the Times, a novel by the author of the Gossip's Story, in 2 vols.

Miscellanies.

Epitome of the History of Europe from the reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the reign of George the 4th. 8vo. Beauties of Nature Delinated, or Philosophical and Picturesque Contemplations on the Works of Nature, and the Seasons of the Year, selected from Sturm's Reflections; Life and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin; Taplin's Farriery; Blooms of Morality; Sandford and Merton; Constitutions of the United States with the latest amendments, to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution with the amendments; Juinus's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copious index; Letters of Themistocles, with an appendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin, and Remarks on his Life, written by himself; Vocal Medley, a new Collection of fashionable, modern Songs; American Songster; Patriotic Medley; Watt's Psalms and Hymns; Methodist Hymns and spiritual Songs; Newton's Olney Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and Morocco binding.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Bibles, Testaments, Scott's Lessons, Murray's English Reader; Introduction to the English Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Pfalter's Columbian Orator; Webster's Institutes, containing his Spelling Book, or 1st part, Grammar or 2d part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's Guide; American Primer; Columbian do. Dr. Lowth's English Grammar; Alfie's Introduction to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduction to Latin; Mai's, do. Clarke's Erasmus; do. Corderii; Rudiman's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; American Tutor's Assistant; Dilworth's Schoolmaster's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Lesson's and Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be continued monthly.

CHAP BOOKS.

Promoter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp; Mother Goose's Tales; Trojan War; Gulliver Reviv'd; Laugh and be Fat; Hocus Pocus; Divine Emblems; Letter Writers; Spanish Rogues; Religious Courtship; Conquest of Mexico; Buck's Companion; Youthful Jester's Cheap Repository.

STATIONERY.

Lead Inkstands with glass holders; Pocket do. Morocco Pocket Books assorted; Playing Cards; red and black Inkpowder; Wafers by the pound or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities. Foolscap writing paper; Quills and Staves, lead and slate Pencils; and a general assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoices, Wafe and Cash Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and small hand.

BOOKBINDING,

Of every description, executed with neatness and dispatch. Merchants' account books ruled and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice.

3 WANTED,

One or two boys of good connection, between 12 and 14 years of age, as apprentices to the bookbinding business.

April 20.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that BOOKS of SUBSCRIPTION for Shares in the Alleghany Turnpike Road, are opened at the office of Col. Francis Deakins, in George-Town, and at the compting house of Mr. William Hartshorne, in the town of Alexandria, where those inclined to subscribe for shares will please to apply.

The acts of the Assemblies of Maryland and Virginia, for incorporating "a Company for establishing a Turnpike Road from the Burnt Mill, about a mile below George's creek, on the Potomack river, to the nearest western navigation," may be seen at either of the abovementioned places.

March 4.

FOR SALE,

Just received and for Sale at this office—Price One Dollar.

DEBATES

In the Senate of the United States, on the bill for repealing the late

JUDICIARY LAW.

### COTTON PLANTATIONS,

On the Sea Coast of Virginia.

THE subscriber wishing very much to see an establishment of this kind introduced into our state; and being convinced that should the same succeed, a considerable source of industry and wealth would arise therefrom: offers to the consideration of any person or persons the following circumstances:

It has been the opinion of Southern gentlemen with whom the subscriber has conversed on this subject, that there could be no doubt of the success of such an undertaking, if properly conducted, and that at any rate it was worth the experiment. To an enterprising character, a field is here opened, by which, should success attend, a vast source of wealth may accrue. The more southern parts of this continent have experienced the benefits arising from the culture of cotton in the most eminent degree. When we consider how small a portion of our state from climate and situation is capable of being converted into improvements of this kind, and that should this small part which can alone possess the advantage become successful in the experiment, the result must be obvious to all.

Smith's Island lies in the Atlantic Ocean, immediately off Cape Charles, is about 37 degrees 15 m. of latitude, and contains about 4000 acres, a considerable part cleared.

The Island of Mocon lies immediately adjacent, and contains about 2000 acres, the most part cleared.

The soil on Smith's Island is finely productive, the climate so mild as to vegetate at all times, and support a great stock without any other food than the natural grass.

With respect to Smith's Island, some restrictions would be made concerning the stock, game, &c. the other would be let unconditionally. The advantages arising from fisheries at these places might be made very considerable. Salt works were formerly carried on likewise, but whether an object at this time, must be determined by those best acquainted.

Proposals may be addressed to me in Alexandria, to the care of Washington Craik, Esq. and shall be attended to—Having a considerable quantity of the Georgia Sea Island or Black Seed Cotton in my possession, any person who might incline to make the experiment may be accommodated with the same—it was imported direct from the southward.

I cannot close my observations respecting this property, without remarking that it has long been subject to the depredations of evil minded persons. It has always been the desire, intention and orders of the subscriber, that the shipwrecked sailor receive on Smith's Island, every protection, comfort and assistance it is capable of affording; but the same disposition which will alleviate the distresses of the unfortunate, will punish the vices of the wicked.

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.

July 9.

1 aw 3m

### RICHARD VEITCH

Has imported by the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, and offers for sale, by the piece or package, at his warehouse on King street,

A general Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Superfine Mens' and Ladies'

Cloths and Cashmeres,

Fashionable Buttons, and Waistcoats, Irish linens, 5-4 sheetings, and diaper, Osnaburgs, housewife and Lancashire dowlas,

Printed calicoes, chintzes, and dimities,

Ticks, checks, stripes, fluffs, and Scotch gauze,

Cambrie, jaconet and other fancy muslins,

Cotton and thread hosiery, and ladies' gloves,

Color'd crepes, and figured sarcuetts,

Fashionable cotton trimmings, girdles,

ribbons, silk handkerchiefs,

One case bonnets, &c. &c.

May 18.

d2w 2aw6w

### PORT WINE.

I have just received, and offer for sale 4 pipes of OLD PORT WINE of the first quality.

BRYAN HAMPSON.

June 24.

cogt

THE SUBSCRIBER,  
Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his outstanding concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING  
Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great Falls of Potomac, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and fine acreage Meadow. Also, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron House, situated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the Town, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Beale county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keppel's Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eighths may be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36 acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria. And adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of a barbed wire and chain-link fence.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with brick Stable, Smoke